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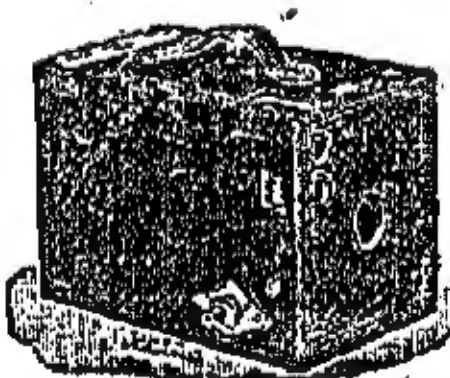
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

"My father," said King RENBOOM on his accession to the great Kingdom of SOLLO, "chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." And so in this modern time NICOLAS II., on being remonstrated with on the sufferings of the people, for a solace appointed M. POVEDONOSTSEFF to take charge of their morals and consciences.

One of the most extraordinary circumstances about the whole of this affair is the persistence with which a certain section of the English Press never ceases in singing the praises of the Tsar; he is the man of peace, who while seeking to lull the Powers into disarmament was actually planning the most contemptible war of modern times; he is the reformer who, while talking of freeing his people from the arbitrary exactions which have disgraced his reign, was actually tearing up the constitution of the only spot within his dominions where a spark of liberty still remained, and this notwithstanding that a short nine years previously he had sworn his solemn—and "Imperial," barring the word—oath to respect the rights of his most advanced and most loyal subjects; he is the Apostle of religion and the champion of Christianity, who nevertheless persecutes his Christian Polish subjects, permits his Jewish subjects to be murdered, and all the while, SAUL-like in his desperation, could find no more fitting counsellor to soothe his conscience than a Parisian necromancer. It was well said of the House of BOYARNOV before its final effacement that it could learn nothing, and forget nothing, and the House of ROMANOFF presents in these modern days much the same phenomenon; indeed, in many respects the position of Russia is not unlike that of France in the latter half of the eighteenth century. In both has the Crown succeeded in getting into its hands the entire executive, and abolishing the last vestiges of provincial assemblies. In both has the Church, forgetting its high estate, become venal and corrupt, and permitted itself to become a mere registrar of the acts of the Court. In both has a privileged nobility forgotten that privilege has duties as a set-off against its rights, and has aggravated rather than attempted to smooth the inevitable contrast between wealth and poverty. In both corruption rules rampant, in Court, in the army, and in the administration of what it were mockery to call justice. In both the immediate relations of the monarch are noted for profligacy to the entire absence of princely virtues. Also, in both are the finances of the State in the last stage of disorder. Finally in both is the actual ruler feeble of purpose, vacillating in action, and practically a stranger to his people.

In the latter respect the ruler of Russia is in even worse plight than Louis XVI. Distrustful of those whom he has misruled, he is practically a prisoner in his palace, and even there is the victim of fear and suspicion; he knows not but that the most trusted of his pretended friends may at any moment prove his executioner. As there is no man whom he has not wronged, and no man can trust his most solemn promise, so he in turn knows not but that his most familiar attendant may be the one to equalise the conditions by becoming the very first to betray him. Many if not most of his predecessors have met with violent deaths; he maintains an army of secret police, and never spy into his most secret actions, and never attempts to show himself in public without having every means of approach guarded by thousands, hoping to find individual safety in the mutual jealousies of his entourage. Even in his most trying moments Louis XVI. had his faithful friends to whom he had endeared himself; he was, as has been remarked, a king who of all others would have been the last to promote a revolution, though unhappily through his indecision of character also the last to withstand one. He suffered, indeed, not for his own sins, but for those of his predecessors, and the unanimous voice of history has absolved him personally. It is unlikely that the same will be the verdict in the other case. In the case of his grandfather some measure of the old traditional loyalty with which Russia was wont to regard her sovereigns was undoubtedly returning; his assassination is still a mystery, but there are dark suspicions that it was brought about by those in high confidence at Court, who feared that in the returning love of the Commons was involved their own doom. If we look to those with whom NICOLAS II. loves to surround himself we see ample cause for the feeling of animosity which has taken the place of the old confidence. The dark and superstitious POVEDONOSTSEFF, the truculent PLEHVE, the blood-stained BOBKOFF, not to speak of such lesser lights as the avaricious BREZNEVSKY, whose financial

misdeeds in Manchuria and Korea brought on the present war, or the bombastic ALEXIEFF, who cut so strange a figure in his part of the Satrap of Eastern Asia. These are some of the men who have made the ill-omened word Revolution an everyday expression in Russia.

Nor is our comparison ended. NICOLAS has been as fatal in his attempts at reform as ever was the unfortunate Louis. Equally inconstant in his likings and dislikes, in his confidences and his suspicions, the last speaker has ever his momentary ear, only to be repudiated the next minute. Taking warning by the assassination of PLEHVE, he appoints Prince SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY, an almost open revolutionist, in his place, and for three days Russia is treated to talk of constitutions, and all the ready-made slang of the Socialists. The Tsar actually issues a decree announcing such useful measures as the abolition of arbitrary arrest, the establishment of independent judicial authority, the reform of financial affairs, &c. The inspired Russian Press sees herein the regeneration of the nation, and even the English Press, as if it had not had enough experience of the worth of Imperial promises, commences again its lackeyish applause of a "reforming" Tsar. Three days after the promise, indefinite as it was, is discarded. The Russian nation loves its chains; it has positively enjoyed them for the last three hundred years, and would not hear of their weight being even reduced a single ounce, and its beloved Tsar out of the affection which he bears his people will kindly continue the old policy. Even here NICOLAS has a precedent in his prototype the unfortunate Louis XVI., for the very first act of the coming revolution included the appointment and subsequent discharge of TURGOR and MALESHERBES, and the promise to France of similar boons. Both sovereigns were perfectly unaware of the great fact that in appointing reforming Ministers, and decreeing amendments, they were acknowledging the truth of the national complaint, and the subsequent withdrawal of the amendments only added fuel to the flame which was already burning with dangerous vehemence.

The Japan Sugar Refining Co. has declared dividends of fifteen and five per cent. per annum respectively.

The New Year opened at Seoul in the midst of guerrilla warfare. Several casualties were reported.

The N.C. Daily News is informed that the C.N.S. Whampoa has been sold. It hints that the Japanese Government was the purchaser.

The Hongkong A.D.C. is busy rehearsing the well-known comedy "Jau." The "Dorothy" properties have been sent up to Tientsin for the use of the A.D.C. at that place.

His Excellency the Governor has decided that the law shall take its course in the case of the three European murderers. They are all to be hanged.

The N.C. Daily News states that three Shanghai pilots went to Singapore by the English mail to meet the Baltic Fleet. If this be true, they ought to be well paid for a very dangerous job.

The O.S.K. steamer *Tulce Maru* from Hankow and H.M.S. *Iphigenia* were in collision on Dec. 24th, in the river at Shanghai. The cruiser was moored at the time. No serious damage occurred.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., as agents of Nobel-Glasgow Explosives, have sent us some very useful calendar blotters. The Victoria Dispensary has sent us two really very pretty calendars showing views of Erebus and Tarn Haws.

The N.C. Daily News was informed on Dec. 31, by Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, that a telegram had been received from H.M. Minister to the effect that the Chinese Government had consented to suspend the exaction of the one-tael fee on transit passes.

The December quarterly settlement on the Shanghai stock exchange passed over with no serious hitch. On the whole, our contemporary reports, the bears may be said to have had their way, but although one or two brokers have been somewhat badly hit, the general feeling is one of content and satisfaction.

The following is the team to represent the Hongkong Football Club in their "A" team match against the Y.M.C.A. at the Club's ground to-day (Wednesday), at 4.45 p.m.:—W. B. Elwes, J. Wemyss, H. F. Chard, Dr. Grouse, H. A. Soth, H. H. Taylor, A. Loureiro, C. Humphreys, E. Humphreys, H. W. Sayer, and R. Anderson.

Viscountess Hayashi, wife of the Japanese Minister in London, is a passenger by the N.D.L. mail steamer *Bayern* which is due here to-day. The Viscountess, who is making the voyage to Japan for the benefit of her health, intends to return to London at an early date. A granddaughter is travelling with the Viscountess.

Mr. John Goodnow, eight years American Consul at Shanghai, is going home on affairs connected with his administration. The Scottish Lodge of Freemasons, of which he was V.M.K. and local founder, gave him a banquet on Dec. 24th, to express their confidence in him, and to wish him a pleasant voyage and speedy return. He expects to be back in three months.

A correspondent of the N.C. Daily News in Shanghai thus illustrates how China has still some things to learn:—"Your correspondent recently received a P.O. order for \$50 gold from the U.S.A. to be paid here in Laichow. Upon presenting the order at the C.I.P.O., the clerk looked greatly puzzled and scarcely knew what reply to make. He finally asked time in which to write to Chefoo for instructions. Am anxiously awaiting his reply."

The *Sinchen* states that Acting Governor Chou, of Kiangsi province, has sent an official to Shanghai to purchase machinery for the making of cigarettes in order to counteract the immense sales of imported cigarettes that come from Shanghai. It is also stated that the tobacco produced in the Juichia district of Kiangsi province is very good and similar to the flavour of imported tobacco. The new Cigarette Manufactory will be in Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi province.

Another old Shanghai landmark is seen to disappear, says the N.C. Daily News. Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.'s property at the south-east corner of the Foochow and Kiangse Roads has been sold to a Chinese investor, and the old house, in which successive Hollidays have held sway and exercised unbounded hospitality for so many years, is to be pulled down and replaced by a modern pile of offices, in which the firm will still carry on their business. The property comprises, according to the Land Assessment schedule, 6,821 mow, and the price paid is something over Tls. 30,000 per mow, the assessed value being Tls. 20,000 per mow.

Viscount Knutsford asks us to bring before our readers the aims and needs of the Central British Red Cross Council, of which H.M. the Queen is president, and the Viscount Chairman. The idea is to have a committee in each county, and in some of the larger towns, and branches in India and the Colonies—these with the object of always being organised and prepared. In the meantime, donations, and annual subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir John Furley, C.B., 14, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington. Cheques should be made payable to the Central British Red Cross Council, and should be crossed London and County Bank, South Kensington Branch.

Mr. Wong Kai Kah, Chinese Vice-Commissioner to the World's Fair at St. Louis, recently delivered an address to the United Hebrew Congregation at Indianapolis on "The Religions of China." He made a few remarks on the Jewish colony in the Yangtze Kiang Valley. This colony, he said, had existed since two hundred years before the Christian era, and to this day they had never heard of Jesus. They had a synagogue in which they attended worship, extracted the sinews from dead before eating it, erected tablets to Moses and Abraham, and were called by some "Blue-capped Mohammedans," because of their blue head-dresses. Otherwise they were but little different from other Chinese citizens. Held high offices in the land at times, and because of Chinese tolerant principles had never been persecuted or oppressed.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

In connection with the German Emperor's recent shooting parties, an interesting story is being told of his skill as a shot. While waiting with Baron Heintze for the approach of some wild boar, His Majesty waited the time by practising on objects at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards. One of those was a signpost inscribed "To the Drakenberg." Turning with a laugh to Baron Heintze, the Emperor said, "Which letter shall I hit?" "The capital 'D,'" was the answer. The Emperor fired accordingly at the letter "D." "And now?" inquired His Majesty. "The 'K,'" replied the Baron. Just after this a wild boar appeared. "Which eye shall I hit him in?" asked the Emperor. "In the left, your Majesty," said Baron Heintze. When the party reached the dead boar they found the Emperor had shot him in the left eye, and on coming up later to the sign post they found the capital "D" and the "K" both shot through.

Writing on Nov. 26th the *Times* insurance reporter said:—"The statement of an observer, who has reached Nagasaki from Vladivostok, that 20 steamers have reached the latter port with coal and other cargo during the past month is probably not far wrong. News as to the arrival of individual steamers has been filtering through almost daily, and the absence of captures has made it certain that considerable numbers of steamers had got through safely to Vladivostok. But it is easy to make too much of these arrivals and far too early to relax the caution which underwriters here have exercised in regard to these coal shipments. The number of steamers chartered to carry coal and stores to Vladivostok is at present enormous, and this number is being added to daily. Twenty arrivals in a month do not look large when some days as many as eight or ten fresh steamers are arranged for. The rapid approach, too, of the 'close season' for Vladivostok makes it quite likely that many of the steamers which have recently sailed, or are about to sail, will be hung up for months in Borneo and China ports awaiting an opportunity to get through; and all the while they are thus delayed underwriters will have them as liabilities in their books."

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## THE FORTH NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, 3rd January.

The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, denies the statement that it had been decided to abandon the Rosyth Naval Base.

[The Rosyth Naval Base takes its name from the ruined castle on the Firth of Forth, three miles S.E. of Dunfermline, and two miles from Inverkeithing station. The need of a naval base in the north has been strongly emphasised by experts.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE RISE OF SILVER.

LONDON, 1st January.

Experts attribute the rise of silver to the war, the Mexican monetary reform, purchases by the Indian Government, the steady absorption of silver in the East, and to America's increasing trade with China.

## JAPANESE WRESTLING IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, 1st January.

President Roosevelt cordially approves of the decision to teach Japanese wrestling in the Naval Academy.

## RUSSIA.

LONDON, 1st January.

The provincial authorities in Russia are taking measures to prevent Liberal banquets which cloak reform meetings.

## THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## JAPAN FOLLOWS UP.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT AT MUKDEN.

LONDON, 3rd January.

It is telegraphed from Mukden that a general engagement has begun between the Russian and Japanese armies.

## SURRENDER SETTLED.

Kobe, 3rd January.

The protocol prepared for the surrender of Port Arthur by General Stoessel was duly signed last night.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

## TERMS OF SURRENDER.

Tokyo, 2nd January.

Negotiations concerning the conditions of the surrender of Port Arthur were brought to a conclusion at 4 p.m., to-day. The conditions proposed in General Nogri's wire have been accepted. Details of the conditions have not yet been received.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE GERMAN RED CROSS MISSION TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, 1st January.

The German Red Cross expedition leaves Genoa for Tokyo on the 13th instant.

## THE CAPTURED FORTRESS.

Sevastopol held out 349 days. Port Arthur resisted only about 214.

A telegram to the N.C. Daily News dated Tokyo, 30th December, said that General Stoessel was "reported to be very distressed." This was an excellent guess. The gallant General had just despatched his offer of surrender.

There was a general feeling of resentment amongst the besieged, because General Kuropatkin had not checked the landing of the Japanese on the Liaotung Peninsula. All reports speak of the enormous bloodshed at Port Arthur during the last few days of fighting.

Two-thirds of the Russian sailors landed to defend the 203-metre hill perished in its defence.

On December 30th the Tokyo correspondent of our Shanghai contemporary wire: "Another success is expected very shortly."

Interviewed by a *Kokumin* reporter, Major-General Nakamura, then in the Tokyo Reserve Hospital, enlarged on the difficulty of taking Port Arthur, paying a very high tribute to the defending forces. He believed that the Russians still had plenty of ammunition, but admitted that they were using it more sparingly. Other comments the gallant officer made have been falsified by subsequent events.

It was reported that General had received another wound. General Gensel was seriously injured.

Another Russian general, who is given as Ilman, was also reported in the attack on the 203-metre hill. A N.C. Daily News telegram of the 28th had the pathetic "the besieged are earnestly expected in March next."

Admiral Togo has spoken in high praise of the co-operation of the forces, and particularly of the service rendered by the Japanese.

It was announced that four officers and bluejackets were killed engaged on special duty at Port Arthur, including Captain Nakayama and other officers.

The Naval blockade of Port Arthur appears, while careful, never in entirely stopping blockade runs, only when the Japanese land on the Bay and completed the isolation of the fortress on that side that the Japanese realized that the secret supply lines was stopped. Most of the smuggled in Pigeon Bay.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

## THE ADMIRALS IN TO

Tokyo, 30th

Admirals Togo and Kammamure staffs arrived at the Shimbashi station at 10 a.m. The whole town is lavishly decorated. The Admirals were met by representatives of the Emperor, the Princes of the Imperial Household, members of the Diet, etc., etc. The Governor of Tokyo, and the members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives presented to Admiral Togo a letter of thanks.

Bands were playing, a bonfire of corporations and societies were their banners flying, the traffic was suspended, and loudest "Banzai" the party passed.

The Admirals were in the highest spirits, it was with an evident feeling of relief that Admiral Togo returned to his quarters.

The triumphant return of the fleet combined with the returning success of Arthur, are already giving a lustre to the close of the year when depression prevailed.

The party subsequently drove to the Imperial Palace, escorted by gendarmes. An extensive *ad fresco* entered given in Hibiya Park at the suggestion of the Municipality, the Japanese Representatives, and the Admirals. The newspapers are full of eulogies of the strategy and bold operations.

Admiral Togo and party, Emperor, who presented the gold watches with the money.

I hear that Admiral Togo, with the heartiness of his naval operations are not yet says that his respite from work but he pledges himself to realise of his campaign.

The Japanese believe that the will experience very great difficulty beyond their rendezvous.

Admiral Togo has declined public entertainment.

## PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, 2nd

It is proposed to give 100,000,000 of half-a-million men increase in artillery. Provision made for the defence of the southern islands, in anticipation of attempting to seize them.

## MORE SKIRMISHES ON

LONDON, 2nd

It is officially announced that the Shaho railway vicinity with heavy field gun afternoons.

There were skirmishes at two in which the Russians were repulsed. The Japanese picked posts were rounded at Chinsan and Litang. The Japanese had three casualties.

## INVESTIGATING NEUTR

Tokyo, 25th

A leading Tokyo paper explains the of the westward expedition of the men-of-war is to make an enquiry practice of neutrality, as the latter being violating the neutrality of en route.

## CENSUS RETURN OF JA

According to the Census taken on day of December, 1903, the population stood at 48,321,195. The actual service of the army and the population of Formosa are not in these figures. The cities containing a population of over 50,000 are as follows:

Tokyo	1,803,584	Okayama	138,200
Osaka	988,200	Otsu	138,200
Kyoto	379,409	Fukuoka	324,775
Yokohama	324,775	Wakayama	234,399
Nagoya	234,399	Niigata	151,727
Kobe	151,727	Kagoshima	113,545
Nagasaki	113,545	Yamaguchi	97,548
Hiroshima	97,548	Sapporo	93,778
Kanagawa	93,778	Kumamoto	84,746
Bendai	84,746		

The children of members of the H. yesterday afternoon ran races, in compound of Central Station. All were very happy. Messrs. F. J. Baker, Hallifax, Hanson, Baker and other the Force, and their wives, went Inspector Langley acted as "Father."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
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Liber's  
P.O. Box, 53. Telephone No. 12

BIRTHS.  
On 18th December, at Swatow, the wife of ROBERT WILLIS, of a daughter.  
On 25th December, at Shanghai, the wife of W. F. Frew, of a son.

MARRIAGES.  
On 17th November, at London, SIMON A. LEVI, of Shanghai, to VIOLET IYER, daughter of the late L. E. NATHAN, of London, formerly of New Zealand.  
On 21st December, at Shanghai, GILLESPIE EDWARDS to MARGARET HOME, both of Shanghai.

DEATHS.  
On 23rd December, at Shanghai, MINNIE A. SKIDON, aged 27 years.  
On 28th December, at Shanghai, FREDERIC L. WOODWARD, son of FRANCIS and ETHEL LOUISE SKIDON, aged three weeks.  
On 28th December, at Shanghai, MATTHEW CUNNINGHAM (of Greenock, Scotland), aged 26 years.  
On 30th December, at Shanghai, BENJAMIN A. YORBA, aged 27 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 4TH, 1905.

"The people," said SULLY, who has been called the greatest of French statesmen, "never revolt from fickleness, or the mere desire of change. It is the impatience of suffering which alone has this effect." Some two centuries after his death the truth of the aphorism was well exemplified in the great French Revolution. In this the bears out the same great truth. Up to the time of NICOLAS I. as in France to the middle of the reign of Louis XV., the people of Russia were devoted to their hereditary rulers, and the "Little Father," as they loved to call their Tsar, stood in much the same relation to the body of his subjects as did the "Bien Aime" to the commonalty of France. Amiable as were the two immediate successors of NICOLAS they lacked ability to extricate the nation from the evil legacy; and it was left to the present occupant of the throne to fill up the cup prepared by his ungenial great-grandfather.



## AT KOWLOON.

IN ELGIN ROAD GOTTED.  
FOUR at No. 48, Elgin Road, Kowloon, yesterday morning, about 3.30, a fire broke out in a firm held on the building. The fire next house, No. 50, Bet and I were occupied by Lee Hin Nos. 48 and 50. The Kowloon and the Fire Brigade arrived at about 4.30, but no water being about help for some time. The fire was next on the scene. The burning houses, however, being so close, the force of water was quite the purpose required. The jet reached no higher than the second floor of the building from the rear, and made a great blaze, and in turn, all on to houses Nos. 45 and 46 (Mr. P. K. Yee and the barber's shop opposite the Hotel). The strange thing about the affair was that House No. 45, a firm Co.'s branch, and Welsman's (the) escaped, or nearly so, for the alone suffered. The fact that two burnt down on either side this one, the Daily Press Co., Ltd. to notify their customers in Kowloon, in Elgin Road, having in no of their premises, deliveries of the will go on as usual. The Occident had a very narrow escape, with of the road alone saving it a quarter to six, the fire then having burnt itself out. The Brigade confined their energies to preventing the Engines arrived from the Kowloon and the Torpedo Depot. About that of force of water was obtained by the pumping into a tank from which an took its supply.  
age to No. 48 is estimated at \$14,000, by insurance as follows:—\$9,000 in the and Lancashire; \$5,000 in another com. Damage to the second and third floors 0.40 is estimated at \$7,000, but no in- had been effected. The barber's shop and premises were partly insured.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## "CUM SHAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
30th December.  
SIR,—With reference to the report in your of today, concerning the case at present headed by Mr. Gompertz, where Hui Tin, the licentiate, is quoted as having asked the first fendant if he had for sale any "Cum Shan" pens, may I be permitted to point out that a translation given for this expression, "Cum Shan" used in this form, simply and only means, but may be sometimes taken to mean of the American continent, or at least of the States. If a Chinaman wishes to about Australia, he uses the prefix "new" and says San Kam or Cum Shan (or Golden Hills), and if he desires to be explicit, he says for California "Kau" Cum Shan, but the two words Cum Shan never mean anything but California and S. likewise the three words "Sun Cum" do not by any means imply only South Africa, as stated in your report, but the of the Commonwealth.—Yours very truly,  
N.G.O.

## THE DOUGLAS S.S. CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
1st January.  
SIR,—There is a rumour that the Douglas S.S. Co. intend building a new boat for the Formosa trade; in other words, the Company propose to extend their business. The question now arises whether an extension of business can be warranted in any enterprise on any other lines than such as are profitable to those concerned. We all know that this Company in particular for many a year has only learned to earn the dissatisfaction of their shareholders by the poor results shown in their accounts from year to year. In fact, the continued disappointment with which the shareholders receive the reports of the Company from time to time has already led in many a shareholder the deep-seated feeling that the sooner the Company be wound up, the better. The capital returned to them the better. As a matter of fact, shareholders can employ their money better. They have been told all the time that the competition on the coast has been very keen and the Company can hardly expect the subsidised Japanese—and yet in the face of this they are trying to launch into additional unprofitable enterprises by increasing an already non-remunerative fleet.—Yours truly,  
A SHAREHOLDER.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Yokohama at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 1st inst., and left again at 6 a.m. on Tuesday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at noon to-day.  
The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at Shanghai at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 31st inst., and left again at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday for Nanking, where she was due to arrive at 8 on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.  
The J.C.J. Lin steamer *Tytilap* left Mowsee for this port on the 2nd inst., and may be expected here on the 10th inst.  
The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Glaucus* left Singapore on the 31st ult., p.m., and is expected here on the 6th inst.  
The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Mayne* left Shanghai on the 1st inst. at daylight, and is expected here to-day at daylight.  
The Mogi Lin steamer *Oro* left Singapore on the 31st ult., and may be expected here on the 6th inst.  
The Boston S.S. Co.'s steamer *Tremont* left Shanghai on the 2nd inst. for this port.

## HAMBURG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

29th November.

## HIBERNIA COLLIERY CO.

The Government Bill for the purchase of the Hibernia Colliery shares now held by the Dresden Bank appeared in the papers last week; it contains four clauses:

Clause I. authorizes the Prussian Government to acquire from the Bank shares of an aggregate face value of M. 27,532,000 at a total cost not exceeding, all commissions and other expenses included, M. 60,500,000.

Clause II. provides for the raising of the necessary funds by the issue of Treasury bonds.

Clause III. charges the Ministers of Finance and Commerce with the carrying out of the measure.

Clause IV. fixes the date on which the law will come into operation.

The Bill is accompanied by an exposé stating the reasons that have actuated the Government in taking steps for the acquisition of the Hibernia property and giving an account of the successful working of other fiscal collieries. On March 21, 1902, the Chamber had passed a Bill empowering the Government to purchase a certain number of collieries in Rhineland and Westphalia, the object of it being to secure an adequate supply of coal for State requirements and to obtain the means of influencing to some extent the course of prices in these districts. The idea then had been to raise gradually the output of the newly acquired mines to about 10 to 15 per cent. of the entire production of these provinces, but the expansion of the coal industry had assumed such proportions that the Government felt it necessary to strengthen their position by further purchases of collieries, all the more as the coal syndicate had on Dec. 31 of last year been renewed for a further term of twelve years. Full particulars are given of the recent offer made to the shareholders of the Hibernia which I need not enter into, the gist being the proposal to give M. 8,000 in 3 per cent. Prussian Consols for every M. 3,000 of Hibernia stock; the State to enter into possession of the property on Jan. 1, 1905. The Government declare their intention, in the interest of the community, to persist in their efforts to obtain possession of the Hibernia collieries, and express a hope that the shareholders will listen to reason and refrain from further opposition; they emphatically deny the imputation of desiring to nationalize the entire mining industry, which they consider would be a great mistake both from an economic and a political point of view. They strongly urge the Chamber to place them in a position to acquire the shares placed at their disposal, which, although not amounting to quite one half of the capital of the company, would give them a preponderating influence in the management of the concern. The opposing shareholders on the other hand seek bent on war to the knife, for a report is being circulated that they are about to form a syndicate to take over their shares and to raise the necessary funds by issuing 4 per cent. debentures to the amount of M. 60,000,000. This would withdraw the shares from the market, whilst the individual shareholder would not be obliged to lay out his money ad infinitum, but the question is, whether the public will feel inclined to take up the debentures, and whether the syndicate is prepared to face a loss should the annual dividend for several years has been 11 per cent. sink below 10 per cent. If the shares be pooled at their present market value of about 250 per cent., anything less than 10 per cent. would fail to cover the interests on the debentures.

I have dwelt fully on the various phases of this conflict, as I am disposed to look upon it as a most interesting chapter in the history of State economies.

## GOVERNMENT CANAL MONOPOLY.

It appears that the Bundesrath or Federal Council are seriously considering the expediency of creating a Government monopoly as far as traction by means of electric cables on the new canals, the Bill for the construction of which is now under discussion in the Reichstag, is concerned, but that they disclaim all intention of interfering with the ordinary tug service by steamer. It is also believed that the reintroduction of River tolls is contemplated in order to defray the increasing cost of preserving and improving the navigable condition of the rivers, although the constitution of the Empire guarantees freedom of navigation on all natural waters. Both measures will no doubt be strongly opposed; besides Holland may have a word to say in the matter in regard to the Rhine and the Danube.

## GERMAN COLONIES.

The section "Colonies" of the Imperial Budget about to be laid before the Reichstag contains several interesting items: the first is a proposal to change the hitherto provisional appointments of colonial attachés to the Embassies in London and Paris into permanent posts, and the second a suggestion to establish a separate branch of the civil service for the colonies. A memo attached to this part enters more fully into the subject; it shows that the system pursued hitherto of selecting officials for service in the colonies from the army, the navy, the legal profession, or the administrative bodies at home has not been altogether successful, owing to lack of experience on the part of many of those appointed, and that a special training has become necessary. It is now proposed to throw open, tentatively, ten preliminary appointments to young men desiring to enter the service. Candidates must be in good health and under the age of twenty-three; they must have passed the final examination at one of the higher schools and possess a fair knowledge of the English language; they must have served their year in the army and two subsequent terms, unless altogether exempt: they must bind themselves for

ten years and engage under guarantee of their parents or some other solvent person to refund the expenses of their training should they fail to pass the examinations or lose their post through some fault of their own. After a short course of instruction they will be sent out to East Africa to one of the Government offices in order to learn the different kinds of work and to study Soudan. If after two years they pass their examination satisfactorily they receive their definite appointment, and after another two years of practical work will return to Berlin for a course of study, including law, political economy, and other kindred subjects, after which they will be promoted to more responsible positions. Rules are laid down for the examinations, home leave and other matter appertaining to the service.

## OUR HUMILIATION.

The text of the treaty of arbitration with regard to the North Sea incident has just been published; it does not read like a great diplomatic success on the part of Great Britain.

## FOR GOVERNMENTS.

In conclusion a bit of local news. A British government's house, similar to that in Berlin, has been opened here lately, at No. 8, An der Verbindungsbahn. It contains besides the matron's apartments two sitting-rooms and three bedrooms with two beds each, all furnished substantially in good taste. Boarders will be received as far as accommodation is available, whilst other English girls residing in Hamburg will be allowed to make use of the house as a sort of club in consideration of a small annual payment. The house is under the management of a committee of ladies; the funds required for its establishment having been contributed by the British colony and some German friends.

## EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

We were very glad to see the following letter in the N.C. Daily News:

SIR,—The persistent demand that is being made by the Chinese officials and gentry of this place for the surrender of the Russian sailors implicated in the recent homicide on the Bund is full of interest to all foreign residents in China and should be watched very carefully, as it is a covert attack on the one principle that makes life possible for foreigners in China, namely, that of extra-territoriality. Unfortunately, the treaty between Russia and China, affords a slight pretext for this demand, and in this respect it differs from that signed between China and the other countries.

Probably, without exception, the latter provide that all offences committed by their nationals in China shall be tried by a tribunal of that nation to which the national belongs. In most instances, the trial takes place at the nearest Consular Court where the offence is committed, and in some, as in the case of Portugal and Japan, the offenders guilty of the more serious offences are sent either to Macao or Japan. The Russian treaty, however, provides that in offences of a certain grade, a preliminary hearing shall be held before a Mixed Tribunal consisting of Russian and Chinese, and that if the prisoner is committed to trial he is then sent to Russia for trial by his Home Court. It is this latter provision which gives the only colour of right to the contention of the Chinese in the present instance, as this hearing was held with a Chinese Assessor present. Even this, however, does not justify their demand, if the translations appearing in the Press are correctly made—that the trial shall take place before a Mixed Tribunal and that the person of the prisoner shall be handed over to the Chinese.

No principle should be more strenuously insisted upon than that no foreigner—absolutely irrespective of his offence—shall be brought before a Chinese tribunal, nor should they to any degree be permitted to interfere in matters of this kind. The present situation is a difficult one owing to the apparent conflict of the international procedure in matters such as the interest of the *Asiatic*, and the extraordinary conditions brought about by the presence of the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the foreign Powers in China. These last rest on treaty, and as such are supreme law, and under these treaties China is especially prohibited from having jurisdiction over any offence of this character.

Both existing treaties and considerations of the highest expediency demand that these disabilities of extra-territoriality be imposed upon China without the slightest relaxation. If, as seems to be the case, from the article in your issue of this morning, there are covert threats of disorder or rioting, this should not be allowed to cloud the main issue that no national of a foreign country can be made subject to Chinese jurisdiction. The International Law which the Chinese urge in the present instance is only applicable to them in so far as it does not interfere with existing treaties.—I am, etc.,

## "CAUTION."

30th December.  
Our contemporary added this comment: "The contention of the Chinese is, and it is not an entirely ill-founded contention, that these Russians are prisoners of the Chinese Government by their own act, and have thus forfeited for the time their extra-territorial rights"—if that is what it means, it implies, it becomes a duty to oppose the internment of any foreign soldiers or sailors in Chinese ports again. The very phrase "prisoners of the Chinese," when applied to foreigners, sounds objectionable.

The N.C. Daily News says it is reported in Shanghai mandarin circles that as a result of the appeal of the Shanghai Taotai and Ningpo gentry and nobles towards the Russian Consuls, sent down instructions to the former to make a demand on the Russian Consul-General for the persons of the two Russian sailors of the cruiser *Asiatic* guilty of the murder of Chou Sing-yu on the 15th ultimo. The Shanghai Taotai is also instructed to state that, if the Russian Consul-General still continues to shield the guilty sailors and refuse to hand them over for trial according to international law, the Chinese authorities must take such action to be a deliberate attempt at violating Chinese neutrality on the part of the Russians, in which case China cannot undertake the responsibility of protecting the Chinese jurisdiction. Furthermore, that if at any time anything should happen to the Russian ships now interned in Shanghai the burden of responsibility must rest on the Russians themselves, and not on the Chinese authorities. A similarly strongly worded despatch, it is stated, has also been handed to the Russian Minister in Peking by the Waiwupa.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following:—  
Forecast:—Light E. to N.E. winds, fine,

## A BRITISH PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCE IN THE "CALCHAS."

An interesting account of the capture of the *Calchas* and sinking of the *Thea* has been received in Montreal from a Canadian who happened to be a passenger in the former vessel. This gentleman, Mr. T. W. Kydd, is connected with the Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco, and was on his way to the Shanghai office of the company. The following are extracts from his account of the voyage:—

We made a quick passage from Victoria, B.C. to Tokyo Bay, though we had almost continual fog all the way across. Early on July 25, when I was off the northern headland of Yokohama or Tokyo Bay, we suddenly found ourselves in the hands of the Russian Vladivostok squadron, composed of the armored cruisers *Rosita*, *Gromoboi*, and *Rurik*. You should have seen the *Gromoboi* cross-cut us when we, in the hope of escape, made for a fog-bank. First she fired a shot which struck us on the stern about one minute later she fired one right across our bow and it struck a mile away, but it must have passed at within 200 yards of us.

These three powerful vessels had also held up the German ship *Thea* an hour before our reception, and we were just in time to see her dynamited; and later on, as the mine did not put her down, and as a Japanese fleet appeared in the offing, smoke, through fog-banks, they opened fire upon her and battered her topmasts into a shapeless mass of wreckage. I may make horrible shooting, though they opened fire from everything they had. They were 250 yards off. They knocked rust, dust, and smoke out of her, and down the poor thing went, stern first. It seemed a dastardly thing to do. This all happened within a stone's throw of our ship. The fleet sank no less than five vessels right up in Tokyo Bay.

At sight of the Japanese fleet the Russians were in such a hurry to get away that they left all their big boats that had been hunched for transferring the crews of the five vessels. The men scrambled up the sides of the warships and away they went.

While the *Thea* was sinking, we were boarded by a prize crew, and our course at once shaped for Vladivostok. We were informed by the drunken navigating officer, a Scotchman by the way, that if our coal did not last to that port, or if the Japanese appeared, he would sink the vessel, giving us five minutes to "get to stock or go." You could bet your last dollar that those Russians, who were armed to the teeth, would get the boats; and we might have what was left. This customer broke all the rules of war when he used a British vessel to overhaul a Japanese passenger steamer. I will tell you of it later.

The Scotch navigating officer of the prize crew was a brute. You should have seen him slap the faces of his men! He would make them, perhaps half a dozen, stand in line, then he would walk along the line slapping every one of them as hard as he could on the face and you should hear the adjectives he used! At table he was always drunk, and seemed to delight in shooting, when reports came from below or from at regarding the affairs of the ship, that it was "Vladivostok" or "Rurik." I have since learned that this man was killed on the *Parik* in the late fight, the *Rosita*, the *Gromoboi*, and several smaller vessels. The *Parik* was sunk, but she made a fine fight. The other two are being rapidly tinkered up. I pulled around these two ships in the harbour at Vladivostok and marked big holes on each vessel, port and starboard. There were on these two vessels 185 killed and 650 wounded. I saw them come in. By Jove, but they are fine ships, and the German chap, Admiral Jessen, a young man, is a hero! The effect of those big shells was terrific, but the armour protected the vitals of the ship.

The starboard side of the *Rosita* received a regular blasting. The Russians can say what they like, but they cannot cover up the horrible rents from shots fired from right astern. The frames or girders for torpedoes were struck and held in the port. Coal could be seen through the side. Six-inch shells struck the ship on the hull, and she was ripped to pieces. Of the eight funnels on these two boats there is not a square foot that is not punctured ten times—that is, with a not completely blown away. One gun lost four crews. Men who were close to where shells struck were blown to atoms. All that remains of one of the chief officers is a hand and a ring. I shall never forget the appearance of these two ships when they returned from the attempt to help the Port Arthur Fleet. In they came (after having gone out shortly before in line shape) with a list, and such a butted list! All the smoke was coming out of the deck end of the funnels when they came in at 3.20 p.m. The flagship *Rosita* gave one long wailing blast of her whistle just as she tied up her last gun. The boats, bridges, everything was discoloured and out of shape. The *Japs* almost caught them when part of the *Calchas* crew was on board the *Rurik*. The Russians made a dash through the Hakodate Strait. Our fellows say the Russians all got drunk as soon as the danger appeared. This thing of making their men cross-eyed when good shooting is needed will not do.

I am in favour of Japan in this struggle, but my heart bled for these two fine ships, and the poor *Rurik*, though I saw them positively murder the *Thea* in cold blood. Their armour was cracked. Each plate struck seemed to break up the projectile, but still the projectile punched a hole right through the plate. I could not call the *Rosita*'s sides right down at her water line where she was armoured. It was horrible to think of what must have happened inside during the fight.

To return to where we were boarded by the prize crew of 50 men, armed with repeating rifles, revolvers, and bayonets, headed by the Scotch commander and a Russian chap, Baron Hornakoff. Our engine-room was mined, boats prepared for launching, and fixed bayonets in evidence everywhere. My room was taken and used as a depository for gun-cotton and ammunition.

During the 16 days from Yokohama Bay to Vladivostok, we were in hourly danger of losing our lives, for in the fog the drunken navigating officer ran us right into the breakers several times. After we were out of Tokyo Bay three days we lost the three men of war in the fog, so we were then on our own hook to find Vladivostok. For nine days we tried to find La Perouse Straits in the fog. It was fog, fog, fog, and heaven only knows where we were. On the morning of the tenth day the fog lifted. There was a big, high, white light-house on the south side. I could see the light-house signals working like mad, and we all thought we would meet a Japanese cruiser around one of the headlands. Suddenly, on altering our course, we saw a thread of smoke. Then the fun commenced. The Russians wished to sink the *Calchas* (value \$200,000), take the boats into shoal water, and escape in the night across to Siberia. But

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Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

there they hesitated. Finally we heard "Full steam ahead," and we found ourselves, with the Russian flag and the British flag below it, making chase for a Japanese passenger vessel. Our ship was so fast (14 knots) that we overhauled the *Japs*, in spite of all she could do. We ranged up alongside. Our men all crowded down behind donkey engines and the like. Had one shot been fired, even a pistol shot, from the Japanese vessel, there would have been wholesale murder done, for the Russians had orders to let the *Japs* have it lively. There were many little children about the decks of the Japanese vessel, and many women running here and there in a distracted way. The Japanese pulled down his flag. The Scotch skipper was for getting a line from the Japanese boat and getting all the Japanese on Japanese boat and getting all the Japanese on the *Calchas*, then go ahead for Korskoff Island, the great Russian convict station, 150 miles away. Baron Hornakoff considered this a breach of war regulations, and feared the consequences. Then the captain advised that all the Japanese should come aboard and their vessel be sunk. All this time the signal stations ashore were busy. We could see them. The captain then cursed Baron Hornakoff and there was a nice time all round. I tell you, I was glad when Hornakoff (a decent chap) gave the bell "Full steam ahead," and the poor little Japanese (1,000 tons) suddenly took to her heels for shallow water and bade us "Good morning." We arrived at Korskoff safely, thanks to the fog.

The Scotch skipper told me I looked like a Japanese spy he had seen before. Still, I kept on writing up my log in shorthand, and told him it was none of his business what I wrote, ate, or drank. This was when we were befogged outside the Straits. I think that was why my trunk was lock-fast, opened, and papers, books, and many other things taken. I expect to get a claim on Russia for this loss. I am told the British Consul at Peking is the principal one to look to in this matter. Had I made, while in Vladivostok, a disturbance about this loss I certainly would not have reached Shanghai for months, for, had I failed to leave on the released German steamship *Arabia*, I probably would have spent a month longer there, and then would have had to reach my destination via St. Petersburg and the Suez Canal. It was a slow and rather costly operation securing permission to leave, and I am sure I passed through the hands of every confounded petty officer in the fortress before I got clear. Others also tried to get out but failed.

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN CHINA.

This Association held its annual meeting at Shanghai on Dec. 29th. The membership now numbers one hundred and thirty-six. The report recorded the death of one of our old resident members, Mr. Rufus F. Eastlack, who passed away on the 5th May, 1904, at Shanghai. Remembering his long residence of more than forty years in China, his example as an American of highest integrity, and his record as a courteous and worthy Consular official, the Committee prepared Resolutions, as memorial to Mr. Eastlack, and copies of these were sent to friends of the deceased. We have also to record the sad death of a non-resident member, Mr. Norman McGee, formerly of the Nan-yang College, Shanghai, who died in Colorado, U.S.A., in the month of September and is deeply mourned.

Concerning mining, the report said: "The guiding principle in the new arrangements made for the opening of mines, appears to be at any rate to the foreign observer, a desire to shut out foreign capital and foreign advice as much as possible. Now, while recognising China's sovereign rights in all these matters and the great danger of the effect of unprincipled foreign adventure, by which interested parties may try to get control of the resources of China for their own selfish advantage, yet it is manifestly visionary for China to shut out foreign capital and foreign advice in toto, for she is not in a position to develop her own resources entirely alone and by herself and will find in time, as all other countries have done, that it is necessary to welcome foreign capital, to an extent at least. It is, therefore, in the spirit of the greatest friendship toward China, herself that your Committee has joined in certain measures in regard to the new regulations."

A comparison was published in the columns of the July issue of our journal calling attention to the change apparent in the Mining Regulations of 1904 as compared with those of 1902.

The Committee, having been informed that the American Minister at Peking had filed a general protest against the new Mining Regulations, expressed itself as in accord with the action which he had taken.

The "Regulations of the Mining Syndicate of the Province of Hunan," published in the Press of Shanghai, also exhibited this same spirit of a desire entirely to prevent foreign capital from helping China. On the supposition that the translation, as published, was a correct translation, your Committee seemed justified in considering, that since foreigners were prohibited from holding shares in the Syndicate, this was a matter of importance to all Americans in China, as a far-reaching precedent not to be agreed to for our moment, for, on reading the terms of the concession as printed in, in connection with Article VII of the American Treaty, which was ratified in January of 1904 between the United States and China, your Committee was forced to conclude that the provisions of that treaty had been wholly ignored. By correspondence with the American Consul-General at Shanghai, the Committee was informed that the protest, which they then made, in regard to the Hunan Mining Regulations, had been transmitted to the American Minister at Peking, and that in reply he had said that these regulations undoubtably violated the provisions of our Treaty and that he, as well as some of the other diplomatic representatives, had made a strong protest against them. The report went on to explain what had been done with regard to the "Mining Marks" Regulations; to speak of the new Trade Marks question; to deal with the Hunan conservancy reform, and other matters of general interest to Americans.—Mr. J. N. Jamieson was elected president.



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Hongkong, 19th October, 1904.

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Hongkong, 12th December, 1904. [90]

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A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in MACAO, in excellent position and near Praya Grande, contains 12 Rooms. For terms and particulars, apply to—

SUPERINTENDENT, E. B. Telegraph Co.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1904. [93]

## TO LET.

ONE FURNISHED BEDROOM, in Des Vaux Road. Central position, Light and Airy. Or can be let as an Office. Apply to—

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1904. [95]

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NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE. A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing Haas-cour. FLATS in MORTON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER). GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. [181]

## TO LET.

A EUROPEAN HOUSE, No. 158, Praya East, Four Rooms and Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Good Sea View. Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1904. [87]

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Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [2983]

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12 & 14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [92]

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A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1904. [86]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1904. [83]

## TO LET.

NOS. 19 & 21, SEYMOUR ROAD. Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD. GODOWNS Nos. 31A, 31B, 34C, Praya East. Possession from 1st January, 1905. Apply to—

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [84]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, with Verandah and Bath Rooms, on the 1st Floor of College Chambers, (No. 31, Wyndham Street). Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1904. [3021]

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A SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, on the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Office. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [85]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS No. 100 and 101, Praya East, with Water Frontage. Apply to—

VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1904. [94]

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ONE LARGE GODOWN, No. 112A, Praya East. Possession from 1st January, 1905. Apply to—

D. DORABJEE,

King Edward Hotel.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1904. [89]

## TO LET.

3RD FLOOR, suitable for Office. Apply to—

WING CHEONG,

35, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [91]

## TO LET.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1904. [83]

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Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905. [138]

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Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [61]

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NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply to—

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Hongkong, 28th March, 1904. [82]

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904 [2161]

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ELECTRICAL GERM-KILLING—PRESERVED BRAINS—NOVEL SURGERY—EVERY DAY PAINS—A HIDDEN PERIL—THE NEW ELECTROMOBILE—A GAUGE OF ADULTERATION—INSANITY AND THE HAIR—THE LATEST SERUM—THE DEAD LINE.

The electrical treatment of sewage, as tried by Dr. Ribbel, at Guildford, Eng., seems to have proven simple, inexpensive and effective. A solution of salt and water, or even ordinary sea-water, is decomposed in a special electrolyzer of large surface and using a large volume of current, and the so-called oxyhydrolysis solution resulting is added to the sewage in quantity varying with circumstances. Any kind of sewage liquid may be treated. The worst forms are readily made as free from bacteria as drinking water, and raw sewage-receiving 181 gallons of solution per 1,000 gallons showed a reduction of organisms from 23,200,000 to 549 per cubic centimetre in five hours, bacilli allied to those of typhoid diminishing from over 1,000,000 to none.

Students of the brain are hampered by the scarcity of specimens of famous brains. The French Société Mutuelle d'Autopsie, founded in 1881, now has ten brains or more, including those of Gambetta, Berthoin and G. de Mortillet; the Cornell Brain Association, founded by Prof. Wilder in 1880, has bequeathed to it seventy brains, of which thirteen have been delivered and preserved; and the American Anthropometric Society, started in Philadelphia in 1890, has six brains of scholars. In Sweden, Retzius is making a comparison of the brains of an astronomer, a mathematician, a physicist, and a pelagoge.

In removing a needle from the flesh, Dr. E. W. Shenton first locates it by means of Röntgen rays, then moves the limb about until the needle appears as a single point. An ink spot is placed over each end, and the two spots are pressed together, slowly forcing the sharp point of the needle through the skin.

Vague pains, worse on rainy days, are among the most frequent complaints that physicians and dispensaries are called upon to treat. Dr. James J. Walsh, of New York, states that it is no longer the general rule to attribute these to so-called muscular rheumatism, or a predisposition to uric acid poisoning, but the fact is becoming recognized that the pains result from a variety of causes, largely dependent upon occupation. Different work tends to fatigue different muscles, persons lifting heavy weights being liable to lumbago, while motormen and others who use the legs actively may be expected to suffer from sciatica. Rainy day pains result from low barometric pressure, which forces the blood to the surface, and causes sensitive nerve endings to be pressed upon just at the time when lack of nutrition from slow circulation makes them irritable.

The mysterious derivations of ships' compasses, which have caused many vessels to go far out of their course, are being investigated by August Krogh. The Danish vessel Bolge, which was wrecked last June on the Rockall rocks, seems to have been led 25 miles from her intended route by some sudden perturbation of the needle, and other observations tend to prove that magnetic changes occur in this vicinity that are more sudden and greater in degree than have been recorded at any land station. Within a few miles of the spot two captains have noted compass variations of 9 deg. or 10 deg., a distant aurora borealis being visible in one case.

A novel French electric motor carriage uses slow-speed motors directly connected to the axle instead of high-speed motors working chains or gears. Accumulators supply current, and the saving by avoiding gear friction is estimated at 20 to 30 per cent. The first speeds range between 4½ and 19 miles an hour.

A legacy of \$125,000 is to be applied by the University of Leipzig to the study of the history of medicine through a medical museum and a seminary for students of medical history.

The watering of wine, or adulteration in many liquids or even solids, is infallibly told by the telephone in the novel method of M. Manucrier, of Paris. Two glasses, one containing the wine to be tested and the other the same quantity of wine known to be pure, are placed on an instrument resembling a pair of scales. The telephone is in contact with both liquids, and if both are pure no sound is heard, but if one contains water the telephone sounds until a pointer is moved to such a point on a dial that the conductivity of the liquids is equalized. The number indicated on the dial is then read, when reference to a previously prepared chart shows the exact amount of water.

An investigation in asylums of the United States, Canada and England, with a total of 16,512 patients, has shown that only 703 insane people with light hair, and only 66 with red or auburn hair. That is, 96 per cent of the insane are brunettes, with brown or black hair. Among the blonde insane, however, the percentage of incurables is much the greater, a fact, like that first stated, for which no explanation appears.

For two years the conviction has been growing upon Dr. Meizer, of Halle, that articular rheumatism is a parasitical disease, due to a streptococcus that enters the organism through the lungs. Acting on this theory, he has prepared a curative serum, with which he has very successfully treated both acute and chronic rheumatism.

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pared a curative serum, with which he has very successfully treated both acute and chronic rheumatism.

A peculiar sign of lead poisoning is known as the dead line. This is a black deposit of lead sulphide between the inner surface of the gums and the teeth, and a late medical writer notes that it is almost invariably present whenever there is the slightest space between the gum and the teeth. The smallest distinct fragment is as significant as a large deposit.

## THE "CHELTENHAM'S" APPEAL DISMISSED.

ARGUMENTS AND JUDGMENT.

Vice Admiral Avellan presided last month at an Admiralty Council constituting the Supreme Naval Prize Court, at St. Petersburg, to investigate the circumstances of the seizure of the British steamer *Cheltenham*, which was captured by the Russians and taken to Vladivostok early in July last. The members included Admiral Kugmukoff and Professor de Martens. The result has always been regarded here as a foregone conclusion, but the case for the owners was presented to-day by the advocates MM. Bulatzei and Lachovetsky—with such forensic skill that when the court was cleared for the consideration of the verdict the issue was believed to hang in the balance. The owners of the *Cheltenham* submitted three arguments in favour of the revocation of the verdict of the Vladivostok Prize Court:—

1. That there was no reason from the Russian legal standpoint for considering Fusan as enemy's port.  
2. That the Fusan-Seoul Railway was a private concern, largely owned by British and French shareholders; and  
3. That the proportion of contrabandable to uncontrabandable cargo had not been determined.

The contention of the defence that Korea could not be considered as enemy's country was supported by the fact that the Korean Minister had still remained at St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the Japanese declarations on the subject. Counsel admitted that the question was a complicated one, but maintained that it was a fundamental principle in Russian maritime law that owners were not punishable if any doubt existed.

The cargo of the *Cheltenham* consisted chiefly of 67,500 sleepers and logs, and 375 cases of beer. The wood, it was contended, was not necessarily intended for war purposes. If a ship were seizable the contrabandable cargo must exceed the uncontrabandable. There was no evidence to show that the wood carried by the *Cheltenham* was greater in weight and bulk than the beer. It might as well be argued that if matches were contrabandable a hundred boxes would justify the confiscation of the ship, despite the presence of fifty cases of uncontrabandable machinery. It was as reasonable to contend that raw wool ought to be confiscated because it might eventually be transformed into military uniforms.

Counsel asked that a Commission should be appointed to ascertain the weight and bulk of the respective portions of the cargo, which was still at Vladivostok. The Procurator, in his reply, ignored the extraneous issues, and confined himself to the main question whether the consignment of sleepers and other wood was calculated to aid and abet the Japanese.

At the opening of the court some sensation was caused by the reading of the official statement of the facts, wherein it was asserted that the captain of the *Cheltenham* had informed the Russian Lieutenant Gervais, who was placed in charge of the ship, that he had been instructed by the owners to hold himself at the disposal of the Japanese Government.

The Court deliberated for twenty minutes. The judgment upheld the seizure of the ship, and declared that there was no reason to inquire further into the question of the constitution of the cargo.

Mr. Wardrop, the British Consul-General, watched the proceedings.

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New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1904. [11]  
**PURE FRESH WATER.**  
**THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD.** is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.  
Call Flag W.  
J. W. KEW, Manager,  
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [2901]

**Fine Skin**  
is made finer, and bad is made better by  
**'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'**  
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'  
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'  
Demand the genuine  
**'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'**  
**'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE'**  
**'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET SOAP'**

**GREGOR & CO.,**  
**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**  
**HONGKONG.**  
**SANDEMAN & CO.'S PORTS.**  
SANDEMAN'S INVALID PORT ... Per Case Quarts \$20.20  
SANDEMAN'S TWO CROWNS PORT ... " " " 21.00  
SANDEMAN'S FRUITY OLD PORT ... " " " 22.00  
SANDEMAN'S FIVE DIAMONDS PORT ... " " " 32.00  
SANDEMAN'S VERY CRUSTY OLD PORT ... " " " 42.00  
N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are Bottled at Home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers, as compared to bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms. 45-4

**THE CIGARETTES OF THE FUTURE.**  
ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.  
**E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.**  
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.  
**FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**  
TRADE MARK.  
LOTUS.  
Large Size \$5.00 per 100  
Gold Tipps, Medium Size \$3.75 per 100  
ZAFAR.  
Large Size \$4.00 per 100  
Medium Size \$4.20  
KARIM.  
Large Size \$3.75 per 100  
Medium Size \$3.50  
TABIT.  
Large Size \$3.00 per 100  
Medium Size \$2.75 per 100  
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:  
**KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.**  
1615

**Keep it Handy**  
For an emergency. When accidents happen, or sudden sickness comes, nothing will bring such prompt relief as that famous old remedy,  
**PERRY DAVIS' Painkiller**  
It cures CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, SPRAINS, BITES and STINGS.

**JAPAN COALS.**  
**MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA**  
(MITSUMI & CO.)  
HEAD OFFICE—1, SHIBUYA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET  
OTHER BRANCHES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimomatsuki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maidzuru Miki, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.  
Telegraphic Address: "MITSUMI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code)  
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miki, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines, and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinokata, Mamoda, Mannoura, Onoura Otanji, Sasehara Tamakuro, Yoshinokata, Yoshio, Yunkobara, and other Coals.  
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.  
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**FOR SALE**  
**PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
NOS. 237 and 239, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, Suitable for Business premises, for Sale with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to—  
C. C. T., Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 30th December, 1904. [3017]  
**FOR SALE.**  
ONE VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one Cylinder 9½ inches diameter by 8 inch stroke.  
ONE VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one Cylinder 12½ inches diameter by 18 inch stroke.  
ONE VERTICAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, two Cylinders 9½ inches diameter by 12 inch stroke.  
ONE HORIZONTAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one Cylinder 16 inches diameter by 3½ inch stroke.  
ONE HORIZONTAL ENGINE with Fly Wheel and Governor, one Cylinder 16 inches diameter by 3½ inch stroke.  
The above can be inspected, and all particulars obtained, upon application to the Manager, Kowloon Dock.  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1904. [105]  
**SITE AT PEAK FOR SALE.**  
FOR SALE, the Piece or Parcel of LAND close to Stewart Gap and Peak Church, containing 20,000 square feet there or thereabouts.  
The ground is at present laid out as a Croquet Lawn and Bowling Green. It is enclosed in stone wall, and a Wooden Summer House, a Lawn Mower, and a Roller will be included.  
For Terms, apply to—  
TURNER & CO.  
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1904. [2973]  
**VISITORS TO CANTON**  
Should purchase  
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."  
BY  
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (of "HANKOW")  
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.  
Price ..... \$1.50  
On Sale at—  
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.  
Messrs. W. BREWER & CO.  
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.  
Canton: Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.



Hongkong, 30th December, 1904 a

[4] Hongkong, 28th December, 1991.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904.

HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

... ..



# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"WREYCASILE"	On 3rd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 6th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 16th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	On 24th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 28th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 31st January.

## HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 5th Jan., Noon.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HYFON"	On 17th January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	On 20th January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PRIAM"	On 31st January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	On 28th February.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TYDEUS"	On 27th January.

For Freight, apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1904.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 4th January.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 4th January.
SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 5th January.
SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th January.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Tables. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports and other ports.

Reduced SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1905

# SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks—

SS.	Captain	Remarks
"LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.	
"SOFALA"	Captain G. A. Shepherd.	
"INDRASHAMA"	Captain R. P. Craven.	
"INDRAVELLI"	Captain S. Cullington.	
"COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin.	
"SWANLEY"	Captain J. P. Dawson.	
"CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.	
"IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson.	
"ASCOT"	Captain C. E. Cox.	
"NEMO"	Captain E. S. Pearce.	
"SEKH"	Captain J. Rowley.	
"SEALDA"	Captain Geo. Brown.	

For Freight, apply to  
**GIRB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1904.

# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	"PALMA"	About 12th January	Freight only.
HAI DIRECT (passing through the Inland Sea)	"G.W. Cookman, R.N.E."		
LONDON, &c.	"MALTA"	14th January	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	"SINIA"	About 14th January	Freight and Passage.
ARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP DIRECT VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	"PALAWAN"	About 18th January	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1904.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
IPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	Second half of January
ILATJAP	JAVA PORTS	First half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of January
IMAHI	JAVA PORTS	Second half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a good number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
HEAD AGENCY OF THE  
**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Landra Buildings, 3rd Floor.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1904.

Telephone No. 375.

# IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 4th January 1905
ROON	WEDNESDAY 18th January
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 1st February
ZETEN	WEDNESDAY 15th February
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 1st March
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 15th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 29th March
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 12th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 26th April

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "SEYDLITZ," Captain C. Dewers, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port at above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 2nd January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 3rd January. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**

Ho Kong, 22nd December, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA," Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on SATURDAY, the 14th January, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Himalaya," 6598 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on the 28th February, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1905.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "RAS ISSA" About 20th Jan., 1905. For freight and further information apply to  
**SEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1904.

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG," 861 Tons, Captain J. McGinty, will leave for Canton at 9 p.m. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 p.m. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each. Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD.  
No. 147, Cross Street Road Central.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**  
EASILY CURE  
THE WORST COUGH.  
One given relief. An increasing sale of over 25 years in a certain list of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

1225

GRIMAULT & Co

Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIERNE, 8

Paris

2459-3

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905.

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STEAMSHIP "AUSTRALIEN,"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London &c. s.s. "Malapan," from Bordeaux &c. s.s. "Leroy Lallier," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, the 28th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 4th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th January, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 4th January, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. BRIDOU,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"COROMANDEL,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. "India" and "Syria."  
From Australia, ex s.s. "China."  
From Persia, Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 p.m. To-day, the 31st ult.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1904.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS NOR THE OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during the stay in Hongkong Harbour.

ACME, American 4-m. ship, McLellan—Standard Old Co.  
B. SPICER, British ship, Geo. T. Hay—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

THE BEST  
THE OLDEST  
THE CHEAPEST  
BELT IN THE WORLD

IS

GANDY'S

"THE GANDY BELT," ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENTS:  
LUTGENS, EINSMANN & CO.,  
HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Ricord, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short-acting, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually resuppressing infectious diseases of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of infection and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 2 is for the relief of the rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 3 is sold by the principal chemists and druggists, and all the discharging consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 4 is a remarkably short-acting, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually resuppressing infectious diseases of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of infection and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 5 is for the relief of the rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 6 is sold by the principal chemists and druggists, and all the discharging consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 7 is a remarkably short-acting, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually resuppressing infectious diseases of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of infection and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 8 is for the relief of the rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 9 is sold by the principal chemists and druggists, and all the discharging consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 10 is a remarkably short-acting, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually resuppressing infectious diseases of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of infection and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 11 is for the relief of the rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 12 is sold by the principal chemists and druggists, and all the discharging consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 13 is a remarkably short-acting, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually resuppressing infectious diseases of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of infection and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 14 is for the relief of the rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 15 is sold by the principal chemists and druggists, and all the discharging consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 16 is a remarkably short-acting, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually resuppressing infectious diseases of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of infection and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 17 is for the relief of the rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS  
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alcidity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Com. R. M. Harbord, Hongkong.

Albion, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, Capt. Froman, Hongkong.

Algerine, sloop, in reserve, Hongkong.

Amphitrite, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 18,000 h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, C.V.O., Weihaiwei.

Andromeda, cruiser, 12,500 tons, Capt. Nelson Ommamney, Weihaiwei.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain Lionel G. Tufnell, Singapore.

Brumby, gunboat, in reserve, Hongkong.

Britannia, gunboat, in reserve, Hongkong.

Centurion, battleship, 19,500 tons, Capt. Pegen, Weihaiwei.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. Asser, Hongkong.

Glory, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Hon. W. G. Stopford, Hongkong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., in reserve.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Weihaiwei.

Humber, storeship, 1,940 tons, Comdr. P. M. Rhadore, Hongkong.

Iphigonia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, Capt. Kawaker, Shanghai.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Gregory, Weihaiwei.

Kinsale, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr. Christopher P. Metcalf, on Yangtze.

Mooreen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, West River.

Ocean, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Greet, C.M.G., Weihaiwei.

Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, in reserve.

Phoenix, sloop, in reserve, Hongkong.

Rambler, surveying-ship, 585 tons, Comdr. Chas. E. Mowat, Labuan.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Vangulua, Hongkong.

Rosario, sloop, in reserve, Hongkong.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. L. W. Jones, Hongkong.

Sirius, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, Capt. C. H. H. Moore, Weihaiwei.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Ernest W. G. Davidson, on Yangtze.



## POST OFFICE NOTICES

In future, the following will be the hours of clearance of Pillar Boxes in Kowloon.  
 Cosmopolitan Dock ... 8.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m.  
 Hung Hom Dock ... 9.15 a.m., 1.00 p.m.  
 Yau Ma Tei Police station ... 9.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m.  
 Gas Works ... 9.05 a.m., 1.05 p.m.  
 On Cameron Road ... 8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.45 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.  
 On Sundays there will be one clearance only.  
 The *Hagers*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 30th December, at 4 p.m. and may be expected here to-day, at 6 p.m.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE.
Canton.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 7.30 A.M.
Macao.	Wingchai.	Wednesday, 4th, 7.30 A.M.
Hongkong.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Prinz Waldemar.	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin ...  
 (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
 (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 1.45 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manila.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manila.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.	Hankow.	Wednesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA  
 HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
 (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Kudat and Sandakan.	Manila.	Friday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila.	Manila.	Saturday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herberstshof.	Manila.	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Matupi, Brisbane and Sydney.	Manila.	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin ...  
 (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
 (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

## TO-MORROW

Sale, Household Furniture, 9, Robinson Road  
 Kowloon, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills on demand	1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/11 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/11 1/2	
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/11 1/2	
ON PARIS.	Bank Bills on demand	247 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	251	
ON GERMANY.	On demand	200 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	Bank Bills on demand	48
Credits, 60 days sight	48 1/2	
ON BOMBAY.	Telegraphic Transfer	146 1/2
Bank on demand	146 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA.	Telegraphic Transfer	146 1/2
Bank on demand	146 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI.	Bank, at sight	71 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	72 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA.	On demand	96 1/2
ON MANILA.	On demand	96 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	On demand	1 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.	On demand	118
ON HAITIANG.	On demand	1 p.m.
ON SAIGON.	On demand	1 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.	On demand	60 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.05	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$53.30	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	28 1/2	

## OPIUM.

Quotations are: Allow 1/2 net, 1 catty.	
Malwa New	\$1070 to \$1190 per picul
Malwa Old	\$1140 to \$1160 "
Malwa Older	\$1200 to \$1220 "
Malwa V. Old	\$1250 to \$1270 "
Persian fine quality	\$870 to "
Persian extra fine	\$900 to "
Patna New	\$1150 to " per chest
Patna Old	\$ to "
Banars New	\$1105 to "
Banars Old	\$ to "

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
 The I.G.M. steamer *Bayern* left Singapore on Friday at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at 6 p.m.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
 The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on Monday, the 26th Dec., p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
 The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Waycastle* left Singapore on the 28th Dec., p.m., and is due here to-day.

The Buckland Line steamer *Buenavista* left Singapore for this port on the 28th Dec., and is due here to-day.

The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Mayana* left Shanghai on the 1st Jan. at daylight, and is due here to-day at daylight.

The N.G.I. steamer *Ischia* left Singapore for this port on the 29th Dec., and is due here on the 3rd Jan.

The N.D.L. steamer *Willehad* left Kobe on Saturday at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on Thursday a.m.

The Boston S.S. & Co.'s steamer *Tremont* left Shanghai on the 2nd Jan. for this port.

The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Glauca* left Singapore on the 3rd Jan., and is due here on the 4th Jan.

The Mogul Line steamer *Oro* left Singapore on the 3rd Dec., and is due here on the 6th Jan.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Yokohama at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 1st Jan., and left again at 6 a.m. on Tuesday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at noon to-day.

The J.C.J. steamer *Tyldeslop* left Macao for this port on the 2nd Jan., and is due here on the 10th Jan.

The P. & A. steamer *Namantia* left Portland (Or.) on the 18th Dec via Japan ports, and may be expected here on the 23rd Jan.

The steamer *Louther Castle* left New York on the 5th Dec.  
 The steamer *Igra* left Victoria on the 12th Dec.  
 The steamer *Germanicus* left Victoria (B.C.) on the 14th inst.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.  
 Dec. 13th—*Palma, Spezia, Persia, Dunearn, Thos. Beagland, Bayern, 18th—Aja, Andalusia, Brignone, Salente, 20th—Brest, Simona, Quintia, 25th—Aloia, Idomena, Katsou, Radnorshire, Slavonia, Heathburn, 27th—Albenga, Baralong, Benavrich, Fornace, Jason, Zieten, Esby Abbey, 30th—Pera, Prussien, Albenza, Promethus, Romulus.*

ARRIVALS AT HOME.  
 Dec. 27th—*Manila, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Machan.*

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
 Per *Zohro*, from Manila, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Rafael, Rev. J. A. McPherson, Rev. D. I. Nahoney, Rev. F. A. McCarr, Manager E. W. Fowler, Miss E. L. Shaw, Dr. N. G. Heiser, Messrs. H. Purser, B. H. Lyons, A. R. Cottan, H. Davenport and Alonso Skinner.  
 Per *Seydlitz*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Weuyon, Messrs. T. Ogawa and K. Tamura, from Kobe, Messrs. G. P. Fuller, V. P. Fuller, L. D. Widdow, Wm. H. Hunt and B. Bickart, from Nagasaki, Mrs. T. P. Sebree, Messrs. Harry H. Sebree, Tomajiro Visbika, Tatsukida Yishita and Die; from Shanghai, Messrs. R. Gischer, R. Sutherland, Dutton, A. Krauss, Dr. and Mrs. Bose, Messrs. G. B. Jacob, M. W. Rutter, Laura Beck, O. Johnson and Moriat.  
 DEPARTED.  
 Per *Tamara*, for Manila, Misses Junie Ford, M. Trott, Alice Pollard, Nellie Sheddou, Lush Leichter, Veronica Burt, May Fraser, Gladys Hind, Ada Hind, May Martyn, Mides Martyn, Eva Thompson, Olive Thompson, Olive Moore, Eva Moore, Irene Falls, Irene Finlay, Daphne Pollard, Dora Guest, Elsie Guest, Marie Ferguson, Ivy Ferguson, Dottie Brown and May Bull, Messrs. Ernest Pollard, Alf Goulding, George Bromley, James Bell, Charles Connell, John McNamara, Masters Teddy McNamara, Oscar Raitz, Fred Heints, John Heints, Harold Fraser, Roy Smith, Willie Thomas, Fred Bindloss, Jack Cherry, Mr. Terry Colton, Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newall, Messrs. Harry S. Harris, Jr., and Jas. Wm. Graham.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to the 16th January.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	6	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	9	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	10	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory 3rd January.

Barometer.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6
30.24	67	67	E	6	6

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM.

WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

## SPECIAL CASES.

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. & 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every 4 hours.

## SATURDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon	to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m.	to 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. & 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every 4 hours.	

SPECIAL CASES by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des. Vaux Road Central.

# Milkmaid

BRAND

## Milk

Guaranteed Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.




See this TRADE MARK on every Tin.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 2nd January.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
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## BANKS.

Hongkong & Shanghai.	\$125	\$710.
Nat'l. Bank of China.	\$28	\$439.
Indo-China S. N.	\$23	\$380.
Yong Sang.	\$21	\$310.

## INSURANCE.

Union.	\$100	\$600, buyers
North China.	\$25	\$69, sales & buy.
Yong Sang.	\$60	\$180, sales & buy.
Canton.	\$50	\$204, buyers
Hongkong Fire.	\$50	\$380, sales & buy.
China Fire.	\$50	\$190, sales & buyers

## STEAMSHIP COYS.

H. Canton and M.	\$10	\$28, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$18	\$188, buyers
China and Manila.	\$50	\$23, sellers
Douglas Steamship.	\$50	\$34, sales & buy.

## Star Ferry.

Star Ferry.	\$5	\$20, sales & sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	\$10	\$26, sellers
Do. pref. shares.	\$10	\$8 10.

## REDUCTIONS.

China Sugar.	\$100	\$227, sellers
Luxon Sugar.	\$100	\$10, buyers

## JINING.

Charbonnages.	\$250	\$490.
Laubs.	\$100	\$34, sellers

## DOCKS ETC.

W. & W. Dock.	\$50	\$216, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$111, buyers
New Amoy Dock.	\$60	\$27, sellers
S. F. Road & Co. Ltd.	\$100	\$170, buyers
Land and Building.	\$100	\$147, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$384.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$50	\$59, sellers
West Point Building.	\$50	\$144, sellers
Hongkong Hotel.	\$10	\$123, sellers
Humphreys E.	\$24	\$45, sellers
Shanghai Land.	\$50	\$117.

## COTTON MILLS.

Evo.	\$10	\$15, buyers
International.	\$10	\$25.
Laou Kung Mow.	\$100	\$70, 30.
boycott.	\$100	\$180, sellers
Hongkong.	\$10	\$181.

## COMPANIES.

Anaconda, Ltd.	\$500	\$100, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Co. A.	\$25	\$54.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$40, buyers
China-Morse Co., Ltd.	\$12	\$134, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$80, buy, cum new
Dairy Farm & Co.	\$25	\$45, sellers (as a
Green Island Cement.	\$10	\$30, sales & sellers
Hongkong Electric.	\$10	\$15, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$10	\$160, buyers
H. M. L. Tramways.	\$100	\$205.
Hongkong Ice.	\$25	\$455, sellers
Hongkong Rope.	\$50	\$120, sellers
H.K. Steam Water.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Boat Co. Ltd.	\$10	\$91, sellers
S. & H. Dyeing & C.	\$50	\$90.
C. Co. Ltd.	\$25	\$214, buyers
S. China Morning Post.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Power Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$7.
Steam Locomotive Co.	\$5	\$4, sellers
United Asbestos Co.	\$4	\$91.
Do.	\$10	\$180.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$14, buyers
Watson & Co., A.S.	\$10	\$12, buyers
William Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$12, sales

## VERNON &amp; SMITH, Brokers.

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM.

WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

## SPECIAL CASES.

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. & 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every 4 hours.

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8.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon	to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m.	to 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. & 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every 4 hours.	

SPECIAL CASES by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des. Vaux Road Central.

## THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG.

TRADE, POPULATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

BY M. O'S

Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," Price, 50 cents Cash, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh or Daily Press Office Hongkong, 31st January, 1905.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.